

(19)



JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE

B81

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11) Publication number: 63317096 A

(43) Date of publication of application: 28.12.88

(51) Int. Cl.

C12Q 1/00

(21) Application number: 82153668

(22) Date of filing: 19.06.87

(71) Applicant: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD

(72) Inventor: KAWAGURI MARIKO  
NANKAI SHIRO  
SUETSUGU SACHIKO  
KOMATSU KIYOMI  
MORIGAKI KENICHI  
KOBAYASHI SHIGEO

(54) BIOSENSOR

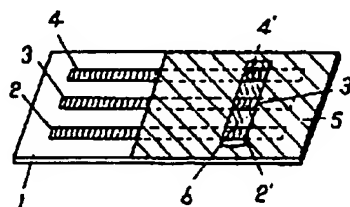
a substrate such as glucose.

(57) Abstract:

COPYRIGHT: (C)1988,JPO&Japio

PURPOSE: To obtain a biosensor capable of readily and rapidly measuring, having high precision, inexpensively, useful in measurement of biopolymer, etc., by dissolving an enzyme and electron acceptor in an absorbing high polymer and applying the resultant solution to a specific electrode.

CONSTITUTION: An electroconductive carbon paste is printed on an insulating substrate 1 such as polyethylene terephthalate by screen printing to form an electrode system consisting of a counter electrode 2, measuring electrode and reference electrode 4. Then the electrode system is covered with an insulating paste so as to leave 2', 3' and 4' part of each electrode and an insulating layer 5 is formed. Then a mixed water solution of water absorbing high polymer such as starch, enzyme such as oxidase and electron acceptor such as potassium ferricyanide is applied to the surface of the electrode system and the applied electrode is dried to form a reactive layer 6. Then a sample such as glucose is dropped too the reactive layer 6 and response electric current is detected to measure concentration of



P.002

特開2003-317096(2)

法、この還元された電子受容体を電気化学的に酸化し、このとき得られる酸化電位値から試料液中の還元電位を求めることがなされていた。

発明が解決しようとする問題点

この様な従来の構成では、多孔体については、測定毎に取り替えることにより簡便に測定に供することができるとは、電極系については洗浄等の操作が必要である。一方電極系をも含めて測定毎の扱い差が可能なとすれば、測定操作上、極めて簡便になるものの、白金等の電極材料や補液等の面から、非常に高価なものにならざるを得ない。

本発明はこれらの点について種々検討の結果、電極系と多孔体を一体化することにより、液体試料中の特定成分を極めて容易に迅速かつ高精度に定量することのできる安価なディスプレイタイプのバイオセンサを提供するものである。

問題点を解決するための手段

本発明は上記問題点を解決するため鋭意調査の結果、少なくとも測定室と対面からなる電極系を設け、その表面に導液および電子受容体を吸水性高分子

に溶解して塗布して作製し、測定室を低下することによって行われる反応を酸化電極系で検出し、試料液中の還元電位を測定するものである。

作用

本発明によれば、電極系をも含めたディスプレイタイプのバイオセンサを構成することができ、試料液を加えることにより、極めて容易に還元電位を測定することができるとは、電極系を構成する導液および電子受容体を吸水性高分子に溶解して塗布することにより、試料液を低下すると電極の位置で導液と電子受容体が接して反応し電位が変化する、測定の際と異なる試料中の成分等は吸水性高分子により妨げるため、精度の良い測定が可能となった。

実施例

以下、本発明の一実施例について説明する。

バイオセンサの一例として、グルコースセンサについて説明する。第1図は、グルコースセンサの一実施例について示したもので、構成部分の断面図である。ポリエチレンテトラフロートからな

る絶縁性基板に、メタリオン樹脂により導電性カーボンペーストを印刷し、加熱乾燥することにより、導液室、測定室、参照室からなる電極系を形成する。次に、電極系を部分的に覆い、各々の電極の電気化学的に作用する部分となるが、 $\text{Ag}$ 、 $\text{AgCl}$  (各1mm) を塗布する。絶縁性ペーストを前記同様に印刷し、加熱乾燥して絶縁層を形成する。

この電極系の表面に、吸水性高分子としてカルガキシメチルセルローズ(CMC)の1%水溶液1ccにグルコースオキサンダーゼ10mg電子受容体としてフェリシアン化カリウム40mgを溶解して塗布し自然乾燥して反応層を形成する。この反応層上にグルコース濃度を低下して3分後、参照室を標準にして測定室の電位をアノード方向へ+0.7Vパルス電圧を加え10秒間の電位を測定する。この場合、添加されたグルコース標準液より吸水性高分子が電極上に固定して反応しにくい状態を形成し、グルコースオキサンダーゼおよびフェリシアン化カリウムが溶解しグルコースと反応

してフェロシアン化カリウムを生成する。そこで、上記のパルス電圧の印加により、生成したフェロシアン化カリウムの濃度に基づき酸化電位が得られ、この酸化電位は標準であるグルコース濃度に対応する。グルコースの標準液を低下し応答電位を測定したところ、700mV/0.5 という高感度で良好な直線が得られた。

次に血液を試料液として前記グルコースセンサで測定した場合にも、安定した応答電位が得られた。0.5ccを用いた電極上にグルコースオキサンダーゼとフェリシアン化カリウムの溶液を塗布して自然乾燥し反応層を形成したところ血液を低下すると赤血球や白血球などが電極表面に堆積してばらついた低い応答しか得られなかった。0.5ccを加えることで、電極上に一定の厚みの反応層が形成でき、しかも赤血球や白血球の電極への堆積を防ぎ、ばらつきの少ない応答が得られた。感度について種々検討した結果、試料が濃度10mg/dlと濃度の割合は0.1~10ppmの範囲が得られることがわかった。0.1ppm以下の濃度では、

特開2003-317096 ( )

電極が腐蝕しやすいため安定なゲル層が得られず、また厚に100μmよりも厚くなると試料液の浸透が不十分でゲル化しきれない部分が生じた。この電極表面に多く形成された0.5μmの層の中にアルコール系ポリマーとフェリシアン化カリウムが均一に分布しているため、試料液を吸下するとすみやかに反応が完了し反応が終了し安定した電極を測定できた。電極表面に水素および電子受容体を具水酸高分子の水酸基に添着して電極を形成するという非常に簡単な工程で電極が製造できるため大量生産が可能であると見られる。

電極系を形成する方法としてスクリーン印刷は均一な特性を有するディスプレイのバイオセンサを安価に製造することができ、特に、銅箔が安く、しかも安定した電極材料であるカーボンを用いて電極を形成するのに好都合な方法である。

親水性高分子として0.5μmの厚にもポリマリンノタルセルロースなども使用できる。アンプ系、カルボキシメチルセルロース系、ゼラチン系、ア

クリル環塩系、ビニルアルコール系、ビニルピリドン系、無水マレイン酸系のもので好ましい。これらの高分子は、容易に水溶液とすることができ、適度な濃度の水溶液を塗布乾燥することにより、必要の厚さの電極を電極上に形成することができる。

酸化還元反応と電子受容体の組み合わせは前述の実例に限定されることなく、本発明の目的に合致するものであれば用いることができる。一方、上記の実例にかいては、電極系としての電極方式の組合について述べたが野面と面電極からなる電極方式でも測定は可能である。

発明の効果

このように本発明のバイオセンサは、電極系を電極上に、電極系を印刷し、その上に酸化還元反応と電子受容体を具水酸高分子とともに添着して反応層を形成してあり、極めて容易に生体試料液中の基質濃度を測定することができ、さらに電極系毎に反応層を形成することで測定のスベードアップをばかり、親水性高分子により電極表面への試

生物質の吸着を防ぎ測定精度を高めたものである。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

図1図は本発明の一実施例であるバイオセンサの側面図、図2図はその断面図、図3図は従来のバイオセンサの断面図である。

1……基層、2……導電層、3……絶縁層、4……電極層、5……反応層。

代理人の氏名 弁護士 中 尾 新 男 ほか1名

1……基層、2……導電層、3……絶縁層、4……電極層、5……反応層、6……反応層、7……反応層、8……反応層、9……反応層、10……反応層、11……反応層、12……反応層

図1図

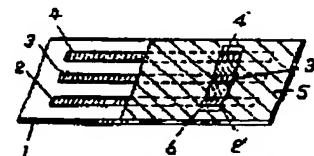
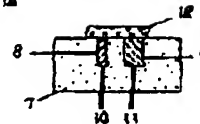


図2図



図3図



10. Japan Patent Office 11. Patent Application Disclosure  
 12. Japanese Patent Disclosure Publication (A) S63-317096

51. Int. Cl. <sup>4</sup> Code Internal Classification No. 43. Date of Publication: December 26, 1988  
 B-6807-4B

Request for Examination: Not requested Number of Inventions: 1 (3 pages total)

20. Title of Invention: Biosensor

21. Application no.: S62-153666

22. Date of Application: June 19, 1987

72. Inventors: Mariko Kawaguri, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., 1006 Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma, Osaka  
 Shiro Nankai, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., 1006 Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma, Osaka  
 Sachiko Suetsugu, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., 1006 Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma, Osaka  
 Kenichi Morigaki, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., 1006 Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma, Osaka  
 Shigeo Kobayashi, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., 1006 Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma, Osaka  
 71. Applicant: Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., 1006 Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma, Osaka  
 76. Representative: Patent Attorney, Toshio Nakao and one other person

#### Details of the Invention

##### 1. Title of Invention

Biosensor

##### 2. Scope of Patent Claims

- (1) This concerns biosensors which consist of an insulator plate equipped with at minimum of a working electrode and a counter electrode and are capable of detecting electrochemically the material concentration changes caused by the reaction of an enzyme and an electron receptor with the sample solution. The enzyme and the electron receptor are dissolved in a hydrophilic polymer and are applied on the above mentioned electrode system.
- (2) This concerns a biosensor described in the Item (1) of the Scope of Patent Claims, the electrode system of which consists of a material mainly made of carbon formed on an insulator plate by screen print process.
- (3) This concerns biosensors described in the Item (1) of the Scope of Patent Claims, the electrode surface of which is covered with a hydrophilic polymer consisting of starch, carboxymethyl cellulose, gelatin, acrylate, vinyl alcohol, vinyl pyrrolidone or maleic anhydride alone or of their mixtures.

### 3. Detailed Explanation of Invention

#### Areas of Industrial Application

*This invention concerns the biosensor, which is capable of rapid and simple assay of trace amounts of specific components in biofluid samples without dilution.*

#### Prior Art

*Conventionally, a biosensor shown in Figure 3 is proposed to quantitatively assay, with high accuracy, specific components in biofluid samples such as blood without dilution or mixing (for example, see Japanese Patent Disclosure Publication, S69-185852). This biosensor consists of an insulator plate (7) on which a working electrode 8 and a counter electrode 9, both made of platinum and each connected to leads 10 and 11, respectively. The exposed part of this sensor is covered with a porous material impregnated with a redox enzyme and an electron receptor. When a sample solution is applied on the porous body, the enzyme and the electron receptor dissolve in the sample solution. They react with the substrate and activate the enzymatic reactions, which result in the reduction of the electron receptor. At the end of the enzymatic reactions, this reduced electron receptor is electrochemically oxidized. The substrate concentration in the sample is calculated from the oxidation current value thus obtained.*

#### Problems this invention offers to solve

*With such a conventional system the porous body can be easily changed for each measurement. However, the electrode system requires treatments such as rinsing. If the system including the electrodes can be made disposable after each measurement, the operation system will be made very simple. In this case, the system will be very expensive due to the cost of electrode materials such as platinum and other structural materials.*

*After extensive studies on these aspects, we now offer an inexpensive disposable biosensor, which can very easily, rapidly and accurately assay specific components in biofluid samples by utilizing the electrode system and the porous body.*

#### Means to solve these problems

*To solve above-mentioned problems, this invention uses an insulator substrate on which an electrode system, as a minimum requirement, consisting of a working electrode and a counter electrode. The electrodes are covered with a hydrophilic polymer with an enzyme and an electron receptor dissolved in. The electrode system detects the reaction initiated by placing a sample solution to measure the substrate concentration in the sample solution.*

### Operation

By this invention, disposable type biosensors including electrode systems can be constructed. The substrate concentration can be easily measured by adding sample solutions.

In addition, as a hydrophilic polymer containing an enzyme and an electron receptor is applied on the surface of the electrode system, the enzyme and the electron receptor can react with the placed sample near the electrode. They can reach the electrode immediately after the reaction. As proteins, which usually interfere with the measurement, are shielded by the hydrophilic polymer, high accuracy measurement became possible.

### Examples of Application

In the following, we will explain the actual application of this invention.

As an example of biosensors, we will explain the glucose sensor. In Figure 1, exploded diagram of the structural body of the glucose sensor is shown. On the insulator plate made of polyethylene terephthalate (1), conductive carbon paste is printed by screen-printing. By heating and then drying, the electrode system comprising of a counter electrode (2), a working electrode (3) and a reference electrode (4) is constructed. Then, one part of the electrode system is covered and an insulation paste is printed on in the same manner so as to leave the electrochemically reactive portions of each electrode, (2'), (3'), and (4') (1 mm each) uncovered. After the heat treatment, the insulator layer (5) is formed.

On the surface of this electrode system, 1cc of 1% aqueous solution of carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) which contains 10 mg glucose oxidase and 40 mg potassium ferricyanate (electron receptor) well dissolved is applied. The device is dried at ambience to form the reaction layer (6). Two minutes after the application of a glucose standard solution, +0.7v pulse voltage measured against the reference electrode is applied on the working electrode in the direction of the anode. The current is measured five seconds later. In this case, the hydrophilic polymer reacts with the added glucose standard solution to form a stable, less fluid liquid layer on the electrodes. Dissolved glucose oxidase and potassium ferricyanate react with glucose to form ferrocyanate. As a result, by the application of pulse voltage as described above, the oxidation current which is related to the concentration of the produced ferrocyanate is obtained. This current reading is proportional to the glucose concentration. When glucose standard solutions of varied concentrations were tested, a good linearity was observed between the glucose concentration and the response current up to a very high glucose concentration of 700 mg/dl.

Similarly, stable response current readings were obtained when blood was used as sample solutions. When the reaction layer was constructed on the electrodes by the application and natural drying of glucose oxidase and potassium ferricyanate solutions without CMC, erythrocytes and proteins adsorbed on the electrode surface to produce fluctuating low responses. Addition of CMC helps formation of a gel layer with consistent thickness on the electrode. CMC also prevents the adsorption of erythrocytes and proteins and enables to produce tighter response readings. As for the

thickness of the layer, a range of  $0.1\ \mu$  -  $100\ \mu$  was found to be favorable for the small sample volumes of several  $\mu\text{g}$  -  $100\ \mu\text{g}$ . If the thickness was below  $0.1\ \mu$ , it was difficult to form a stable gel layer because of the high fluidity of the liquid layer. On the other hand, if the thickness is above  $100\ \mu$ , diffusion of sample solutions is poor and there were spots that did not form gel. As glucose oxidase and potassium ferricyanate are evenly distributed in the CMC layer constructed on the surface of the electrodes as a thin film, the reaction takes place immediately after sample addition. The reaction is completed in two minutes to produce stable response readings. As the sensor can be produced by such a simple process of application and drying of aqueous solution of a hydrophilic polymer, which contains an enzyme and an electron receptor, this process will be advantageous for mass production of the sensors.

The screen print process used here to construct the electrode system is suitable for the low cost production of disposable type biosensors with consistent characteristics. This process is also a favorable method to use carbon, which is an inexpensive and stable electrode material, to construct electrodes.

As a hydrophilic polymer, gelatin or methylcellulose can be used in stead of CMC. Starches, carboxy methylcelluloses, gelatins, acrylates, vinyl alcohol, vinyl pyrrolidons and maleic anhydrides are desirable. These polymers can be easily made into aqueous solutions. By the application of their aqueous solutions with an appropriate concentration followed by drying, a thin layer with a satisfactory thickness can be formed on the electrodes.

The combination of a redox enzyme with an electron receptor is not restricted to that shown in the Example of Application. Any combinations that match the principle of this invention can be used. In addition, 2-electrode system can be used instead of 3-electrode system described in the Example of Application.

#### Effect of the Invention

The biosensor in this invention consists of an insulator plate on which an electrode system is printed. The reaction layer is constructed by the application of a hydrophilic polymer, which contains a redox enzyme and an electron receptor on the electrode system. It can measure the substrate concentrations in biological fluid samples. The measurement is rapid as the reaction layer is constructed close to the electrodes. By using hydrophilic polymer, adsorption of interfering substances on the surface of electrodes was prevented and the accuracy of measurement was increased.

#### 4. Simple Explanation of Figures

Figure 1 is a bird's-eye view of a typical biosensor of this invention described in Example of Applications. Figure 2 is its lengthwise cross section. Figure 3 is the lengthwise cross section of a conventional biosensor.

Legend: 1=insulator plate, 2=counter electrode, 3=working electrode, 4=reference electrode, 5=reaction layer.

Name of the representative: Patent Attorney, Toshio Nakao and one other person.



[see diagram]

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

1... Insulator plate

2... Counter electrode

3... Working electrode

4... Reference electrode

5... Insulation layer

6... Reaction layer